Kingsbury County, South Dakota
Nontechnical Soil Descriptions

Ba − Badger Silty Clay Loam

Ba BADGER SILTY CLAY LOAM − The Badger series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils formed in local alluvium over silty glacial till or other glacial drift in upland toeslopes. Permeability is slow. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

Bb − Baltic Silty Clay Loam

Bb BALTIC SILTY CLAY LOAM − The Baltic series consists of very deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained soils formed in clayey alluvial sediments in depressions and on bottom lands. Permeability is slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

BcB − Barnes−Buse Loams, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

BcB BARNES−BUSE LOAMS, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES − The Barnes series consists of very deep, well drained, moderate or moderately slowly permeable soils that formed in loamy till. These soils are on till plains and moraines. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BcB BARNES−BUSE LOAMS, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES − The Buse series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in loamy glacial till on moraines. These soils have moderate and moderately slow permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BcC − Barnes−Buse Loams, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

BcC BARNES−BUSE LOAMS, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES − The Barnes series consists of very deep, well drained, moderate or moderately slowly permeable soils that formed in loamy till. These soils are on till plains and moraines. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BcC BARNES−BUSE LOAMS, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES − The Buse series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in loamy glacial till on moraines. These soils have moderate and moderately slow permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BdA − Beadle Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

BdA BEADLE LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES − The Beadle series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in glacial till. These upland soils have moderately slow or slow permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BdB − Beadle Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

BdB BEADLE LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES − The Beadle series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in glacial till. These upland soils have moderately slow or slow permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BdC − Beadle Loam, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

BdC BEADLE LOAM, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES − The Beadle series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in glacial till. These upland soils have moderately slow or slow permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BeA − Beadle−Dudley Complex, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

BeA BEADLE−DUDLEY COMPLEX, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES − The Beadle series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in glacial till. These upland soils have moderately slow or slow permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BeA BEADLE−DUDLEY COMPLEX, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES − The Dudley series consists of deep, moderately well and somewhat poorly drained soils formed in glacial till on uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Bn − Bon Loam

Bn BON LOAM − The Bon series consists of deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in alluvium on bottom lands of the glacial till plain. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

Kingsbury County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

Bo – Bon Loam, Channeled

Bo BON LOAM, CHANNELED – The Bon series consists of deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in alluvium on bottom lands of the glacial till plain. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

BrB – Brandt Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

BrB BRANDT SILTY CLAY LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Brandt series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in silty materials overlying sand and gravel on outwash plains. Permeability is moderate in the upper part and moderately rapid or rapid in the underlying material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BuC – Buse–Barnes Loams, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

BuC BUSE–BARNES LOAMS, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Buse series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in loamy glacial till on moraines. These soils have moderate and moderately slow permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BuC BUSE–BARNES LOAMS, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Barnes series consists of very deep, well drained, moderate or moderately slowly permeable soils that formed in loamy till. These soils are on till plains and moraines. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BuD – Buse–Barnes Loams, 9 To 20 Percent Slopes

BuD BUSE–BARNES LOAMS, 9 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES – The Buse series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in loamy glacial till on moraines. These soils have moderate and moderately slow permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BuD BUSE–BARNES LOAMS, 9 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES – The Barnes series consists of very deep, well drained, moderate or moderately slowly permeable soils that formed in loamy till. These soils are on till plains and moraines. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BxD – Buse–Holmquist, Channeled, Loams, 0 To 20 Percent Slopes

BxD BUSE–HOLMQUIST, CHANNELED, LOAMS, 0 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES – The Buse series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in loamy glacial till on moraines. These soils have moderate and moderately slow permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BxD BUSE–HOLMQUIST, CHANNELED, LOAMS, 0 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES – The Holmquist series consists of deep, poorly drained soils formed in stratified coarse–loamy alluvium on flood plains. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

CbA – Clarno–Bonilla Loams, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

CbA CLARNO–BONILLA LOAMS, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Clarno series consists of deep, well drained or moderately well drained soils formed in glacial till on uplands. Permeability is moderate in the solum and moderately slow in the underlying material. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CbA CLARNO–BONILLA LOAMS, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bonilla series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in loamy glacial drift in drainageways and swales of the uplands. Permeability is moderate in the solum and moderately slow or moderate in the underlying material. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CbB – Clarno–Bonilla Loams, 1 To 6 Percent Slopes

CbB CLARNO–BONILLA LOAMS, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Clarno series consists of deep, well drained or moderately well drained soils formed in glacial till on uplands. Permeability is moderate in the solum and moderately slow in the underlying material. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CbB CLARNO–BONILLA LOAMS, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bonilla series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in loamy glacial drift in drainageways and swales of the uplands. Permeability is moderate in the solum and moderately slow or moderate in the underlying material. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Kingsbury County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

CeB – Clarno–Ethan–Bonilla Loams, 1 To 6 Percent Slopes

CeB CLARNO–ETHAN–BONILLA LOAMS, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Clarno series consists of deep, well drained or moderately well drained soils formed in glacial till on uplands. Permeability is moderate in the solum and moderately slow in the underlying material. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CeB CLARNO–ETHAN–BONILLA LOAMS, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Ethan series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in glacial till. They have moderate permeability in the solum and moderately slow permeability in the underlying material. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CeB CLARNO–ETHAN–BONILLA LOAMS, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bonilla series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in loamy glacial drift in drainageways and swales of the uplands. Permeability is moderate in the solum and moderately slow or moderate in the underlying material. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CeC – Clarno–Ethan–Bonilla Loams, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

CeC CLARNO–ETHAN–BONILLA LOAMS, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Clarno series consists of deep, well drained or moderately well drained soils formed in glacial till on uplands. Permeability is moderate in the solum and moderately slow in the underlying material. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CeC CLARNO–ETHAN–BONILLA LOAMS, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Ethan series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in glacial till. They have moderate permeability in the solum and moderately slow permeability in the underlying material. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CeC CLARNO–ETHAN–BONILLA LOAMS, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bonilla series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in loamy glacial drift in drainageways and swales of the uplands. Permeability is moderate in the solum and moderately slow or moderate in the underlying material. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ct – Crossplain–Tetonka Complex

Ct CROSSPLAIN–TETONKA COMPLEX – The Crossplain series consists of deep, somewhat poorly and poorly drained soils formed in glacial drift in swales and drainageways of uplands. The soils have slow or moderately slow permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.
Ct CROSSPLAIN–TETONKA COMPLEX – The Tetonka series consists of deep, poorly drained soils formed in local alluvium in depressions on uplands. Permeability is very slow or slow. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is LONG.

Cu – Cubden Silty Clay Loam

Cu CUBDEN SILTY CLAY LOAM – The Cubden series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils formed in silty glacial drift, or in silty material over glacial till. These soils are on low rises and rims slightly above depressions on uplands. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. This soil has high available water capacity and organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Cv – Cubden–Badger Silty Clay Loams

Cv CUBDEN–BADGER SILTY CLAY LOAMS – The Cubden series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils formed in silty glacial drift, or in silty material over glacial till. These soils are on low rises and rims slightly above depressions on uplands. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. This soil has high available water capacity and organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
Cv CUBDEN–BADGER SILTY CLAY LOAMS – The Badger series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils formed in local alluvium over silty glacial till or other glacial drift in upland toeslopes. Permeability is slow. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

Cw – Cubden–Tonka Silty Clay Loams

Cw CUBDEN–TONKA SILTY CLAY LOAMS – The Cubden series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils formed in silty glacial drift, or in silty material over glacial till. These soils are on low rises and rims slightly above depressions on uplands. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. This soil has high available water capacity and organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
Cw CUBDEN–TONKA SILTY CLAY LOAMS – The Tonka series consists of very deep, poorly drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in local alluvium over glacial till or glaciolacustrine deposits. These soils are in closed basins and depressions on glacial till and glacial lake plains. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is LONG.

Kingsbury County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

Dc − Davison−Crossplain Complex

Dc DAVISON−CROSSPLAIN COMPLEX − The Davison series consists of deep, moderately well drained soils formed in stratified glacial meltwater sediments or glacial till on uplands. Permeability is moderate in the solum and moderate or moderately slow in the underlying material. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
Dc DAVISON−CROSSPLAIN COMPLEX − The Crossplain series consists of deep, somewhat poorly and poorly drained soils formed in glacial drift in swales and drainageways of uplands. The soils have slow or moderately slow permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

DeA − Delmont Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

DeA DELMONT LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES − The Delmont series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils formed in loamy alluvium over sand and gravel on outwash plains and terraces. Permeability is moderately rapid or moderate in the solum and rapid in the underlying sand and gravel. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

DtB − Delmont−Talmo Loams, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

DtB DELMONT−TALMO LOAMS, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES − The Delmont series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils formed in loamy alluvium over sand and gravel on outwash plains and terraces. Permeability is moderately rapid or moderate in the solum and rapid in the underlying sand and gravel. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
DtB DELMONT−TALMO LOAMS, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES − The Talmo series consists of very deep, excessively drained soils formed in sand and gravel outwash sediments on glacial outwash plains and moraines. Permeability is rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Dv − Divide Loam

Dv DIVIDE LOAM − The Divide series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly or moderately well drained soils that formed in loamy sediment over sand and gravel. Permeability is moderate over rapid or very rapid. These soils are on slightly depressed areas in outwash plains, terraces and interbeach areas. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Dx − Dudley−Jerauld Silt Loams

Dx DUDLEY−JERAULD SILT LOAMS − The Dudley series consists of deep, moderately well and somewhat poorly drained soils formed in glacial till on uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
Dx DUDLEY−JERAULD SILT LOAMS − The Jerauld series consists of very deep, moderately well or somewhat poorly drained soils formed in glacial till on uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Dy − Durrstein Silt Loam

Dy DURRSTEIN SILT LOAM − The Durrstein series consists of very deep, poorly drained soils formed in clayey alluvium on flood plains and broad flats. These soils have very slow or slow permeability. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

EgA − Egeland−Embden Complex, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

EgA EGELAND−EMBDEN COMPLEX, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES − The Egeland series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in glacial outwash sediments. These soils are on terraces and uplands. They have moderately rapid permeability. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
EgA EGELAND−EMBDEN COMPLEX, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES − The Embden series consists of very deep, well or moderately well drained, moderately rapidly permeable soils that formed in glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits. These soils are on lake, delta, and outwash plains. This soil has moderate available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Kingsbury County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

EgB − Egeland−Embden Complex, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

EgB EGELAND−EMBDEN COMPLEX, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES − The Egeland series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in glacial outwash sediments. These soils are on terraces and uplands. They have moderately rapid permeability. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
EgB EGELAND−EMBDEN COMPLEX, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES − The Embden series consists of very deep, well or moderately well drained, moderately rapidly permeable soils that formed in glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits. These soils are on lake, delta, and outwash plains. This soil has moderate available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

EmC − Egeland−Maddock Sandy Loams, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

EmC EGELAND−MADDOCK SANDY LOAMS, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES − The Egeland series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in glacial outwash sediments. These soils are on terraces and uplands. They have moderately rapid permeability. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
EmC EGELAND−MADDOCK SANDY LOAMS, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES − The Maddock series consists of very deep, well drained or somewhat excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils that formed in fine sands deposited by wind or water. These soils are on sandy glaciolacustrine or glaciofluvial, outwash and delta plains. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

EnD − Ethan−Betts Loams, 9 To 20 Percent Slopes

EnD ETHAN−BETTS LOAMS, 9 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES − The Ethan series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in glacial till. They have moderate permeability in the solum and moderately slow permeability in the underlying material. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
EnD ETHAN−BETTS LOAMS, 9 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES − The Betts series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in glacial till. Permeability is moderate in the upper part and moderately slow in the underlying glacial till. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

EoD − Ethan−Bon, Channeled, Loams, 0 To 20 Percent Slopes

EoD ETHAN−BON, CHANNELED, LOAMS, 0 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES − The Ethan series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in glacial till. They have moderate permeability in the solum and moderately slow permeability in the underlying material. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
EoD ETHAN−BON, CHANNELED, LOAMS, 0 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES − The Bon series consists of deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in alluvium on bottom lands of the glacial till plain. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

EtC − Ethan−Clarno Loams, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

EtC ETHAN−CLARNO LOAMS, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES − The Ethan series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in glacial till. They have moderate permeability in the solum and moderately slow permeability in the underlying material. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
EtC ETHAN−CLARNO LOAMS, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES − The Clarno series consists of deep, well drained or moderately well drained soils formed in glacial till on uplands. Permeability is moderate in the solum and moderately slow in the underlying material. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

EtD − Ethan−Clarno Loams, 9 To 15 Percent Slopes

EtD ETHAN−CLARNO LOAMS, 9 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES − The Ethan series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in glacial till. They have moderate permeability in the solum and moderately slow permeability in the underlying material. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
EtD ETHAN−CLARNO LOAMS, 9 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES − The Clarno series consists of deep, well drained or moderately well drained soils formed in glacial till on uplands. Permeability is moderate in the solum and moderately slow in the underlying material. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

HeA − Hetland Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

HeA HETLAND SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES − The Hetland series consists of very deep, well and moderately well drained soils formed in clayey glaciolacustrine sediments on uplands. Permeability is slow. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Kingsbury County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

HeB – Hetland Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

HeB HETLAND SILTY CLAY LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Hetland series consists of very deep, well and moderately well drained soils formed in clayey glaciolacustrine sediments on uplands. Permeability is slow. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

HpA – Houdek–Prosper Loams, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

HpA HOUDEK–PROSPER LOAMS, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Houdek series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in glacial till on uplands. Permeability is moderate in the solum and moderately slow in the underlying material. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
HpA HOUDEK–PROSPER LOAMS, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Prosper series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soil formed in glacial till on uplands. Permeability is moderate in the solum and moderately slow in the underlying material. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

HpB – Houdek–Prosper Loams, 1 To 6 Percent Slopes

HpB HOUDEK–PROSPER LOAMS, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Houdek series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in glacial till on uplands. Permeability is moderate in the solum and moderately slow in the underlying material. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
HpB HOUDEK–PROSPER LOAMS, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Prosper series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soil formed in glacial till on uplands. Permeability is moderate in the solum and moderately slow in the underlying material. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

HsA – Houdek–Stickney Complex, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

HsA HOUDEK–STICKNEY COMPLEX, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Houdek series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in glacial till on uplands. Permeability is moderate in the solum and moderately slow in the underlying material. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
HsA HOUDEK–STICKNEY COMPLEX, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Stickney series consists of very deep, moderately well drained, slowly permeable soils formed in glacial till. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

HsB – Houdek–Stickney Complex, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

HsB HOUDEK–STICKNEY COMPLEX, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Houdek series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in glacial till on uplands. Permeability is moderate in the solum and moderately slow in the underlying material. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
HsB HOUDEK–STICKNEY COMPLEX, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Stickney series consists of very deep, moderately well drained, slowly permeable soils formed in glacial till. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ht – Houdek–Stickney–Tetonka Complex

Ht HOUDEK–STICKNEY–TETONKA COMPLEX – The Houdek series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in glacial till on uplands. Permeability is moderate in the solum and moderately slow in the underlying material. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
Ht HOUDEK–STICKNEY–TETONKA COMPLEX – The Stickney series consists of very deep, moderately well drained, slowly permeable soils formed in glacial till. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
Ht HOUDEK–STICKNEY–TETONKA COMPLEX – The Tetonka series consists of deep, poorly drained soils formed in local alluvium in depressions on uplands. Permeability is very slow or slow. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is BRIEF.

Hv – Hoven Silt Loam

Hv HOVEN SILT LOAM – The Hoven series consists of very deep, poorly drained soils formed in clayey alluvium in closed basins on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is BRIEF.

Lh – La Prairie–Holmquist Loams, Channeled

Lh LA PRAIRIE–HOLMQUIST LOAMS, CHANNELED – The La Prairie series consists of very deep, moderately well drained, moderately permeable soil that formed in loamy alluvium. These soils are on terraces, and bottom lands in stream valleys. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.
Lh LA PRAIRIE–HOLMQUIST LOAMS, CHANNELED – The Holmquist series consists of deep, poorly drained soils formed in stratified coarse–loamy alluvium on flood plains. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

Kingsbury County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

Lm – Lamoure Silty Clay Loam

Lm LAMOURE SILTY CLAY LOAM – The Lamoure series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained or poorly drained soils formed in silty alluvium on flood plains. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

Lo – Lowe Loam

Lo LOWE LOAM – The Lowe series consists of very deep, poorly drained soils formed in loamy alluvium on flood plains. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

Ma – Marysland Loam

Ma MARYSLAND LOAM – The Marysland series consists of very deep, poorly and very poorly drained soils that formed in glacial lacustrine or outwash sediments which consists of a 20 to 40 inch loamy mantle over sandy or sandy–skeletal sediments. These soils are on stream terraces, outwash channels, outwash plains, and lacustrine plains. They have moderate permeability in the upper part and rapid permeability in the underlying material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

MeA – Minnewasta Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

MeA MINNEWASTA SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Minnewasta series consists of somewhat poorly drained soils formed in sandy alluvium over loamy glacial till. These soils are on the shorelines of large glacial and present day lakes. Permeability is rapid in the sandy alluvium and slow in the underlying glacial till. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is LONG.

Mw – Minnewaukan Loamy Sand

Mw MINNEWAUKAN LOAMY SAND – The Minnewaukan series consists of very deep, poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils that formed in calcareous sorted sands. These soils are on beaches and basins of current and glacial lakes. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS. Ponding duration is LONG.

Od – Oldham Silty Clay Loam

Od OLDHAM SILTY CLAY LOAM – The Oldham series consists of very deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained soils formed in clayey local alluvium in upland basins and depressions. Permeability is slow or moderately slow. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Pa – Parnell Silty Clay Loam

Pa PARNELL SILTY CLAY LOAM – The Parnell series consists of very deep, very poorly drained and poorly drained soils that formed in clayey water–sorted sediments from glacial drift in depressions, swales and drainageways on glacial moraines. These soils have slow permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is LONG.

Pm – Playmoor Silty Clay Loam

Pm PLAYMOOR SILTY CLAY LOAM – The Playmoor series consists of deep, poorly drained soils formed in alluvium on flood plains. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

PoB – Poinsett–Buse–Waubay Complex, 1 To 6 Percent Slopes

PoB POINSETT–BUSE–WAUBAY COMPLEX, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Poinsett series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in silty glacial drift on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
PoB POINSETT–BUSE–WAUBAY COMPLEX, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Buse series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in loamy glacial till on moraines. These soils have moderate and moderately slow permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
PoB POINSETT–BUSE–WAUBAY COMPLEX, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Waubay series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in local silty glaciofluvial deposits on flats or footslopes, in slight depressions and in swales. These soils have moderate permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Kingsbury County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

PoC – Poinsett–Buse–Waubay Complex, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

PoC POINSETT–BUSE–WAUBAY COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Poinsett series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in silty glacial drift on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
PoC POINSETT–BUSE–WAUBAY COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Buse series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in loamy glacial till on moraines. These soils have moderate and moderately slow permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
PoC POINSETT–BUSE–WAUBAY COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Waubay series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in local silty glaciofluvial deposits on flats or footslopes, in slight depressions and in swales. These soils have moderate permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PrB – Poinsett–Rusklyn–Waubay Silty Clay Loams, 1 To 6 Percent Slopes

PrB POINSETT–RUSKLYN–WAUBAY SILTY CLAY LOAMS, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Rusklyn series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in silty material over glacial till on uplands. Permeability is moderate in the upper part and moderately slow in the underlying glacial till. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
PrB POINSETT–RUSKLYN–WAUBAY SILTY CLAY LOAMS, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Poinsett series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in silty glacial drift on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
PrB POINSETT–RUSKLYN–WAUBAY SILTY CLAY LOAMS, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Waubay series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in local silty glaciofluvial deposits on flats or footslopes, in slight depressions and in swales. These soils have moderate permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PwA – Poinsett–Waubay Silty Clay Loams, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

PwA POINSETT–WAUBAY SILTY CLAY LOAMS, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Poinsett series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in silty glacial drift on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
PwA POINSETT–WAUBAY SILTY CLAY LOAMS, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Waubay series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in local silty glaciofluvial deposits on flats or footslopes, in slight depressions and in swales. These soils have moderate permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PwB – Poinsett–Waubay Silty Clay Loams, 1 To 6 Percent Slopes

PwB POINSETT–WAUBAY SILTY CLAY LOAMS, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Poinsett series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in silty glacial drift on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
PwB POINSETT–WAUBAY SILTY CLAY LOAMS, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Waubay series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in local silty glaciofluvial deposits on flats or footslopes, in slight depressions and in swales. These soils have moderate permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RfA – Renshaw–Fordville Loams, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

RfA RENSHAW–FORDVILLE LOAMS, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Renshaw series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils formed in loamy sediments and the underlying sand and gravel on outwash plains, terraces, and flood plains. Permeability is rapid or very rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RfA RENSHAW–FORDVILLE LOAMS, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Fordville series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in loamy sediments that are moderately deep over sand and gravel on outwash plains, terraces, and flood plains. Permeability is moderate in the solum and rapid in the underlying sand and gravel. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Kingsbury County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

RfB – Renshaw–Fordville Loams, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

RfB RENSHAW–FORDVILLE LOAMS, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Renshaw series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils formed in loamy sediments and the underlying sand and gravel on outwash plains, terraces, and flood plains. Permeability is rapid or very rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RfB RENSHAW–FORDVILLE LOAMS, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Fordville series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in loamy sediments that are moderately deep over sand and gravel on outwash plains, terraces, and flood plains. Permeability is moderate in the solum and rapid in the underlying sand and gravel. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RsB – Renshaw–Sioux Complex, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

RsB RENSHAW–SIOUX COMPLEX, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Renshaw series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils formed in loamy sediments and the underlying sand and gravel on outwash plains, terraces, and flood plains. Permeability is rapid or very rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RsB RENSHAW–SIOUX COMPLEX, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Sioux series consists of excessively drained soils formed in sand and gravel on outwash plains, terraces, and eskers. They are very shallow over gravelly sand. Permeability is rapid or very rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RsC – Renshaw–Sioux Complex, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

RsC RENSHAW–SIOUX COMPLEX, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Renshaw series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils formed in loamy sediments and the underlying sand and gravel on outwash plains, terraces, and flood plains. Permeability is rapid or very rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RsC RENSHAW–SIOUX COMPLEX, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Sioux series consists of excessively drained soils formed in sand and gravel on outwash plains, terraces, and eskers. They are very shallow over gravelly sand. Permeability is rapid or very rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SnA – Sinai Silty Clay, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

SnA SINAI SILTY CLAY, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Sinai series consists of very deep, moderately well drained and well drained soils formed in glaciolacustrine sediments on uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SrD – Sioux–Renshaw Complex, 9 To 15 Percent Slopes

SrD SIOUX–RENSHAW COMPLEX, 9 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Sioux series consists of excessively drained soils formed in sand and gravel on outwash plains, terraces, and eskers. They are very shallow over gravelly sand. Permeability is rapid or very rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
SrD SIOUX–RENSHAW COMPLEX, 9 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Renshaw series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils formed in loamy sediments and the underlying sand and gravel on outwash plains, terraces, and flood plains. Permeability is rapid or very rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ss – Southam Silty Clay Loam

Ss SOUTHAM SILTY CLAY LOAM – The Southam series consists of deep, very poorly drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in local alluvial sediments from glacial drift. These soils are in basins and depressions on glacial till plains, glacial moraines, and glaciolacustrine plains. This soil has high available water capacity and organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is VERY LONG.

St – Stickney–Dudley Silt Loams

St STICKNEY–DUDLEY SILT LOAMS – The Stickney series consists of very deep, moderately well drained, slowly permeable soils formed in glacial till. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
St STICKNEY–DUDLEY SILT LOAMS – The Dudley series consists of deep, moderately well and somewhat poorly drained soils formed in glacial till on uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Kingsbury County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

Sv – Stickney–Dudley–Hoven Silt Loams

Sv STICKNEY–DUDLEY–HOVEN SILT LOAMS – The Dudley series consists of deep, moderately well and somewhat poorly drained soils formed in glacial till on uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
Sv STICKNEY–DUDLEY–HOVEN SILT LOAMS – The Stickney series consists of very deep, moderately well drained, slowly permeable soils formed in glacial till. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
Sv STICKNEY–DUDLEY–HOVEN SILT LOAMS – The Hoven series consists of very deep, poorly drained soils formed in clayey alluvium in closed basins on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is BRIEF.

TdD – Talmo–Delmont Loams, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

TdD TALMO–DELMONT LOAMS, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Talmo series consists of very deep, excessively drained soils formed in sand and gravel outwash sediments on glacial outwash plains and moraines. Permeability is rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
TdD TALMO–DELMONT LOAMS, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Delmont series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils formed in loamy alluvium over sand and gravel on outwash plains and terraces. Permeability is moderately rapid or moderate in the solum and rapid in the underlying sand and gravel. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Te – Tetonka Silt Loam

Te TETONKA SILT LOAM – The Tetonka series consists of deep, poorly drained soils formed in local alluvium in depressions on uplands. Permeability is very slow or slow. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is BRIEF.

To – Tonka Silty Clay Loam

To TONKA SILTY CLAY LOAM – The Tonka series consists of very deep, poorly drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in local alluvium over glacial till or glaciolacustrine deposits. These soils are in closed basins and depressions on glacial till and glacial lake plains. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is BRIEF.

VbA – Vienna–Brookings Complex, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

VbA VIENNA–BROOKINGS COMPLEX, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Vienna series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in silty and loamy material and the underlying loamy glacial till on uplands. These soils have moderately slow permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
VbA VIENNA–BROOKINGS COMPLEX, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Brookings series consists of deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in loess over glacial till on upland flats and swales. Permeability is moderate in the upper part and moderate or moderately slow in the glacial till. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

VbB – Vienna–Brookings Complex, 1 To 6 Percent Slopes

VbB VIENNA–BROOKINGS COMPLEX, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Vienna series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in silty and loamy material and the underlying loamy glacial till on uplands. These soils have moderately slow permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
VbB VIENNA–BROOKINGS COMPLEX, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Brookings series consists of deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in loess over glacial till on upland flats and swales. Permeability is moderate in the upper part and moderate or moderately slow in the glacial till. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Wa – Waubay Silty Clay Loam

Wa WAUBAY SILTY CLAY LOAM – The Waubay series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in local silty glaciofluvial deposits on flats or footslopes, in slight depressions and in swales. These soils have moderate permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Kingsbury County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

Wb – Waubay–Badger Silty Clay Loams

Wb WAUBAY–BADGER SILTY CLAY LOAMS – The Waubay series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in local silty glaciofluvial deposits on flats or footslopes, in slight depressions and in swales. These soils have moderate permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
Wb WAUBAY–BADGER SILTY CLAY LOAMS – The Badger series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils formed in local alluvium over silty glacial till or other glacial drift in upland toeslopes. Permeability is slow. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

Wo – Worthing Silty Clay Loam

Wo WORTHING SILTY CLAY LOAM – The Worthing series consists of deep, poorly and very poorly drained soils formed in clayey alluvial sediments in upland depressions. Permeability is slow. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is BRIEF.

Wp – Worthing Silty Clay Loam, Ponded

Wp WORTHING SILTY CLAY LOAM, PONDED – The Worthing series consists of deep, poorly and very poorly drained soils formed in clayey alluvial sediments in upland depressions. Permeability is slow. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is BRIEF.